

STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA



3 0144 00654619 6

# *Course of Study in Highway Safety*

no. 108

PE1.3  
no. 108  
c. 2

PE 13

no 108

c. 2



Pennsylvania Curriculum Studies

---

**COURSE OF STUDY**  
**IN**  
**HIGHWAY SAFETY**



**BULLETIN 108**

**1935**



**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

**In Cooperation With**  
**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**  
**Division of Safety**

**HARRISBURG**

P 38.117  
1.3



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015

[https://archive.org/details/courseofstudyinh00penn\\_3](https://archive.org/details/courseofstudyinh00penn_3)

# HIGHWAY SAFETY EDUCATION

●

The rapidly mounting accident rate for young automobile drivers makes it necessary for the Commonwealth to be concerned with a program of safety education which will reach young people insofar as possible.

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide a series of units to be used in teaching young people safe operation of motor vehicles. While the material is prepared primarily for use in high school classes, it may also be used in extension courses and in study groups organized for the purpose of the development of safe drivers.

Many of the students who participate in high school driving clubs will be better able to pass the State Motor Vehicles examination. Definite plans of cooperation between the Division of Safety, Bureau of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Revenue, have been set up.

It is recommended that the time necessary to study the twelve units be taken from the time scheduled for health instruction in the senior year. Inasmuch as health and safety go hand in hand, this procedure is a sound one. The material in health instruction can readily be organized so that there will be no loss to the students.

In each school a member of the faculty should be appointed to be generally responsible for the course work for extension groups. In order that the work may attain a practical aspect it will be both desirable and helpful to invite leaders in the various phases of safety and motor vehicle regulations to meet with the group on occasion. These may include safety engineers, State Highway Patrolmen, local police officers, traffic court judges, insurance adjusters, automobile mechanics, and experienced, skilled drivers.

Before beginning the discussions of the units, the faculty member in charge should secure as much of the reference material as possible. This material will be helpful in preparing students to discuss intelligently the problems at hand. It is suggested that the units be mimeographed and given to students in advance for study and consideration.

In order that this series of units may be of real value, much of the work should be demonstration work, using an automobile for this purpose. The purely question and answer type of lesson should be avoided.

This bulletin is a joint project of the Department of Public Instruction and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Revenue. Assisting in its development were Doctor Herbert J. Stack, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters; J. Russell Craig, Pennsylvania Indemnity Corporation; Walter W. Matthews, Director of Safety, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Department of Revenue; William H. Bristow, Director, Bureau of School Curriculum, William G. Moorhead, Chief, Health and Physical Education Division, and Charles D. Vibberts, Advisor, Secondary Education of the Department of Public Instruction.

September 1, 1935.

HARRY E. KALODNER

*Secretary of Revenue*

LESTER K. ADE

*Superintendent of Public Instruction*



# HIGHWAY SAFETY EDUCATION

## UNIT I

### THE CAUSES OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS



In this introductory unit the analytical attitude towards accidents should be developed to the end that students may look further than the mere general terms—"speeding," "reckless driving," "jaywalking." The guiding thought should be that accidents do not just happen, but are caused.

#### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Differentiate between acts of commission and omission.

Commission—Thoughtless or deliberate violations of regulations or laws—driving through "stop" signs or red lights; unwarranted speed for conditions, etc.

Omission—Failure to do the right thing at the right time. Lack of adequate equipment in good condition—brakes, lights, etc. Hand signals, and other courtesies.

Discuss the ranking of drivers of high school age from state and national accident analysis.

Why are drivers with experience of a year or less, frequently less "accident-prone" than those who have been driving longer? As a general rule, do education, age, experience, necessarily make the good driver?

What are the principal causes of accidents in Pennsylvania? How many killed and injured in the state last year?

Common errors of drivers.

Mistakes of pedestrians.

Defective motor vehicles.

Physical highway hazards.

The importance of the personal equation—the nervous driver, the unintelligent driver, the impatient or vain driver—the day-dreaming pedestrian, the unobservant child.

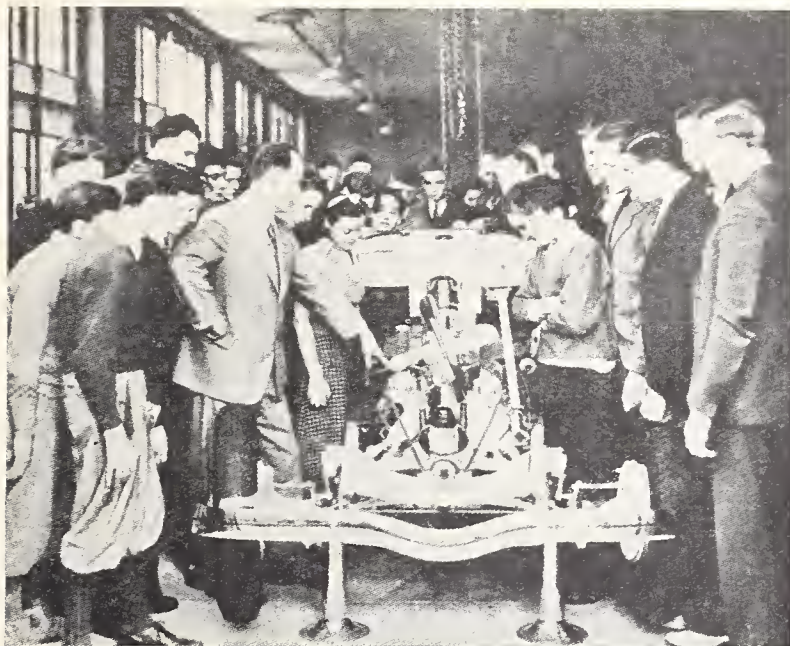
Develop the analytical powers by suggesting that students make a collection of news clippings describing accidents in Pennsylvania for a period of one week, and make a brief analysis of them with their opinion and conclusions as to causes and responsibility.

#### REFERENCES:

- Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania .....Monthly Accident Analyses.
- National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois .....Accident Facts.
- Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut .....The Great American Gamble.
- Current news items and editorials.

## UNIT II

## THE MECHANISM OF THE AUTOMOBILE



In this unit the class should study a model chassis. It is assumed that an individual who is to drive an automobile should know some elementary facts about the mechanism of the car.

The following questions will be useful in directing the work of the class:

## The Power Plant and Transmission

1. Under what conditions does defective mechanism in the car contribute to accidents?
2. Trace the movement of gasoline from the gasoline tank to the time it explodes and discharges into the exhaust.
3. What is the purpose of the ignition? How can defective ignition be traced? What are the symptoms of ignition trouble?
4. What cooling systems are used? What precautions must be taken regarding cooling?

5. What are the evidences of improper gas mixture?
6. Trace the transmission of power from the power plant through the clutch to the rear wheels.
7. What lubrication systems are used in various cars? Why is the use of good oil essential?

## CHASSIS

8. What are the characteristics of a well designed chassis?
9. Why is routine oiling and greasing essential? How often should your car be greased?

## ACCESSORIES

10. Why is each one of the following accessories important?

Bumpers	Horn	Headlights	Spare Equipment (tire and bulbs)
Rear View Mirror	Stop Lights or	Parking Lights	Emergency First Aid Equipment
Windshield Wiper	Mechanical Devices	Safety Glass	

11. What do we mean by good headlights? Explain the characteristics of a good headlight.
12. What do we mean by a safe tire? What are some of the common tire defects and how can they be prevented?

All students should secure copies of instruction manuals for various cars, particularly the family car which they drive or may expect to drive.

The adjustment of brakes, lights, steering mechanism, etc., will be discussed completely in the unit on "The Inspection and Maintenance of the Automobile."

## REFERENCES:

Instruction Book, Any Make of Car; various books on auto mechanics listed in the bibliography; General Motors Buyers' Guide.



## UNIT III

## THE STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATIONS

Read the Digest of Vehicle Code of Pennsylvania and the Operator's examination schedule and incidental information so as to discuss and correctly answer the questions in the unit.

The unit is so arranged to be used in three separate periods.

**First Period**—Questions in the Code to be answered in writing:

1. What is "Right of Way?"
2. Who has "Right of Way?"
  - a. When both cars reach intersection at same time?
  - b. When one car reaches or enters intersection before the other car?
3. Draw three common types of intersections.
4. Name three exceptions to the "Right of Way" rule.
5. What should one consider when overtaking and passing another vehicle going in the same direction?
6. When being overtaken and passed, what should you do as a driver of a vehicle?

Develop the thought that safe driving habits and attitudes are a basis of skillful driving.

**Second Period:**

1. What should we consider when following
  - a. Other vehicles?
  - b. Fire apparatus?
2. What is reckless driving?
3. Why should we obey the speed limit laws?
4. What are the pedestrians' rights as far as the driver is concerned?
5. What are the drivers' rights as far as the pedestrian is concerned?
6. Discuss the dangers of hitchhiking, both physically and morally; quote the penalty set forth in the code.

Develop the safety thought of courtesy both on the part of the driver and pedestrian, thus showing that the Golden Rule in driving and walking is profitable.

**Third Period:**

1. Approaching a curve on a slippery road, at what point should you reduce the speed of your car?  
Would you apply your brakes at the time of entering the turn? Would you "cut down" or "feed" the gas? Why?
2. Which requires greater caution, a curve to the right or to the left? Why?
3. What is your interpretation of "keeping your car under control"?
4. Realizing that in 1933 in Pennsylvania 1926 persons were killed by automobiles, what do you feel were the three main causes of such fatalities?
5. What is your responsibility if glaring headlights on an approaching car impair your vision to such an extent that pedestrians or objects in your line of travel cannot be clearly seen?
6. As a pedestrian how should you walk
  - a. Along the rural highway?
  - b. In the city, where to cross the street?
7. What methods are used in controlling actions of pedestrians?
8. What percentage of accidents involves pedestrians?
9. Discuss the values of the School Safety Patrol in controlling school children.

Develop the thought that when one is given an operator's license it gives that person the privilege to use the highway according to the Vehicle Code and not the liberty to do as one pleases.

---



**Supplementary Third Period of Unit III:**

1. When and what kind of a signal should you give while driving an automobile?
2. If you stop along a main highway where is it dangerous to park your car?
3. How do you execute a right turn into a side street? A left turn? Does it make any difference in either case if the street from which you are turning is a one way street?
4. Name the major parts of your car that must be mechanically fit so as to drive safely and thus fulfill the requirements of the law.
5. How should brakes be applied to secure maximum deceleration?

Develop safety thought that our Motor Vehicle Code, if obeyed, will guarantee safe driving because it is based on common sense and logical driving habits.

This supplementary Third Period is suggested in case you wish to substitute it for the regular third period in Unit III or combine the two.

**REFERENCES:**

Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.....Digest of Motor Vehicle Code.

Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.....Operator's Examination Schedule and Incidental Information.

Pennsylvania Indemnity Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.Handbook for Teaching Automobile Traffic Rules.



## UNIT IV

## SELECTION, INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The selection of an automobile is generally based on its appearance and the speed which it is capable of attaining. Too seldom are the safe features of a particular make of car studied. The National Safety Council, in a recent bulletin, *Good Driving*, lists desirable safety features to be studied before purchasing any car. They follow:

1. A car light enough for the driver to handle easily.
2. Brakes which will give a good stopping distance and which will maintain their adjustment.
3. Multi-cord, heavy-tread tires.
4. Large windshield with small corner posts, adjustable seat, gear shift lever located so as to minimize interference by passengers.
5. Economy of operation and ease of maintenance.
6. Gasoline tank in rear.
7. Good ventilation and gas tight exhaust pipe system.
8. Low center of gravity.
9. Body and top strong enough to support the weight of the car.
10. Accessories
  - a. Horn button conveniently located.
  - b. Adequate windshield wiper.
  - c. Lights which are easy to control and which will maintain adjustment.
  - d. Bumpers which are not likely to break off or lock with those on other cars.
  - e. Stop lights and mechanical turn indicators for closed cars in which the driver does not wish the inconvenience of opening a window to give arm signals.
  - f. Parking lights.
  - g. Rear vision mirror.
  - h. Safety glass, especially in windshield.
  - i. Instrument board plainly visible to drivers.

Explain the idea behind periodic compulsory inspection of motor vehicles. An opportunity for safety education en-masse. Adaptability of the driver to changing conditions of this equipment often gives a false sense of security. Duty to himself and others to know that his vehicle is safe. Apparent indifference of some owners.

Compare accidents due to defective equipment with those resulting from other causes. Show the progress possible in accident reduction if these could be eliminated. Discuss the contributory phase of inefficient brakes, glaring lights, defective steering, etc., even though the primary cause may have been something else.

The practical demonstration of this unit should be given in a local inspection service station. Brakes, lights, steering, etc., should be tested and adjusted. The class should meet in groups convenient for handling in this manner, and students may bring in the family car for this inspection.

## QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

## A. Headlights

1. What causes headlight glare?
2. How can this glare be reduced?
3. What methods can be used in adjusting headlights? (See Motor Vehicle Act. Headlight Adjustment.)

In connection with this unit actual inspection of cars should be demonstrated at a local garage.

## B. Brakes and Steering Gear

4. How do the different types of brakes operate?
5. How are brakes adjusted and repaired?
6. How are front wheels adjusted for alignment, castor, camber, etc.? (See Bendix Chart)
7. How are defects in steering gear located? Why should adjustment be made only by a skilled mechanic?

## C. Miscellaneous

8. What are some of the common tire defects?
9. What causes unusual wear on tires?
10. What are the values of rear view mirrors, windshield wipers, etc.?
11. What is essential in providing proper lubrication of vehicles?

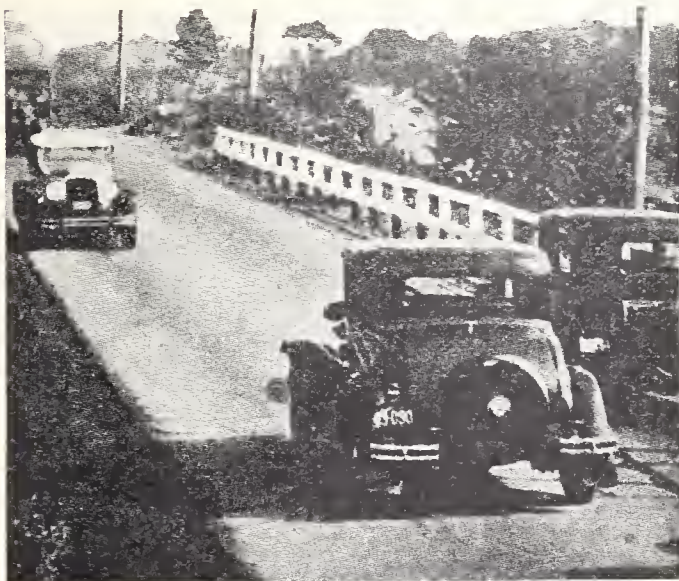


## REFERENCES:

- National Conference ..... Inspection and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles.  
 National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York City ..... The State Inspection of Motor Vehicles.  
 Ocean Accident Company, New York City ..... Controlled Speed.  
 Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ..... Motor Vehicle Code.  
 Booklets and charts of industries manufacturing inspection apparatus.

## UNIT V

## SKILLS OF THE ROAD



When is a driver skillful? One measure of skillfulness is indicated when a driver avoids accidents by a narrow margin and just misses a car. This, however, is but one measure of true skill. A good driver combines all the important skills of good driving. The good driver, like a baseball pitcher, has a "change of pace"; his "timing" may be compared to that of an expert golfer; like a good quarterback, he figures out his next move quickly; he follows the signals and regulations like a star basketball forward. A really good athlete learns effectively the essential skills of the sport in which he participates; likewise, a really good driver learns the skills essential to safe driving.

The questions listed below will serve as a guide in the study of this unit. See how many more you can add to this list.

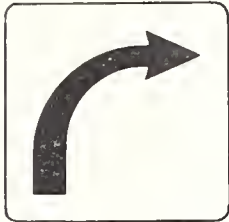
1. What are the essential skills in driving that require knowledge and information?
2. What skills require experience and form desirable habits and attitudes?
3. What conditions are necessary for a skilled driver to pass another car on a winding, hilly road?
4. What factors govern a driver in the speed at which he operates his car?
5. Can the use of brakes be a skill?
6. Demonstrate the common hand signals used by a skilled driver.
7. What do traffic signs and signals mean to the skilled driver?
8. When does a child have the right of way?
9. How do the different weather conditions affect driving? Fog, rain, sleet, sun, ice, cold and heat?
10. Can a skillful driver keep his car from skidding? How?
11. What common courtesies of the road does a skillful driver practice?
12. What, in your opinion, is the main advantage of the automobile?
13. What are the approved methods of making turns?
14. May a driver ever make "U" turns? Under what conditions?
15. Do mental conditions ever weaken driving skills? Explain.
16. How can a poor driver develop more skill in driving?
17. What is an "accident prone" driver? Can such drivers be controlled?
18. What effect do the strength and stature of a person have on his driving ability?
19. What is the effect of emotional instability?
20. How does the control of attention affect driving?

## REFERENCES:

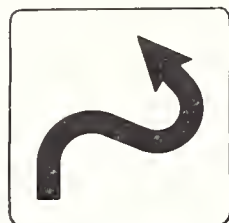
- Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ..... Digest of Vehicle Code.  
 John Hancock Insurance Company ..... Control.  
 National Safety Council ..... Good Driving.  
 Ocean Safety Service ..... Controlled Speed.



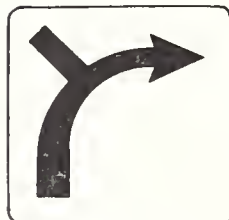
PROCEED  
WITH CAUTION



RIGHT CURVE



RIGHT  
REVERSE CURVE



RIGHT CURVE  
LEFT  
INTERSECTION



PROCEED  
WITH CAUTION



U S  
ROUTE  
MARKER

## UNIT VI

### STATE AND LOCAL TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND TRAFFIC COURTS

#### VIOLATIONS

1. Is driving without a license or without the consent of the owner a serious violation? Discuss.
2. What is the penalty for driving a car under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs? What is the penalty for a second offense?
3. What is the penalty for a person convicted as a "hit and run driver"?
4. Is a driver obliged to give way to an overtaking vehicle?
5. May a driver's license be suspended without a hearing?
6. Under what conditions is a "learner's permit" valid?
7. What is the penalty for receiving a stolen car?
8. What is "reckless driving"?

#### COMPLAINTS

1. To whom should complaints regarding violations be made?
2. Whose duty is it to issue a summons? What is the penalty for not heeding a summons?
3. May a member of the Highway Patrol receive and act upon complaints?

#### TRAFFIC COURTS

1. What should be the procedure of a driver after arrest for a traffic violation?
2. Is it advisable to get signed statements from witnesses of an accident?
3. When is it advisable to bring suit against a person for causing an accident?
4. What is the difference between a civil court and a traffic court?
5. How can accident cases be disposed of without going to court?

#### LOCAL ORDINANCES, TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND SIGNS

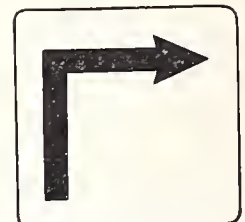
1. What kinds of traffic ordinances may be made by local officials?
2. What ordinances are in effect in your city?
3. Who is responsible for the enforcement of these ordinances? Do you believe they are being reasonably enforced?
4. What procedure must be carried out before traffic signals are installed?
5. Describe a traffic survey. What is its purpose?

#### REFERENCES:

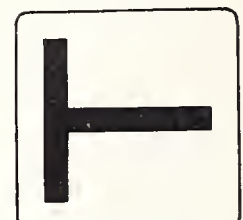
Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.....  
Motor Vehicle Code.  
National Conference .....Model Municipal Ordinances.  
Local Traffic Laws.



VEHICLES  
MUST STOP



RIGHT TURN



RIGHT  
INTERSECTION



RIGHT CURVE  
RIGHT  
INTERSECTION



TOO NARROW  
FOR PASSING



DIRECTIONAL  
ROUTE  
MARKER



## UNIT VII

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE

## A. GROWTH

1. How long would it take George Washington to move from Richmond, Virginia, to Boston in the days of the Revolution?

2. How many days are required for a motor trip between these points today?

3. How does the automobile industry rank today in size in comparison with other great industries?

4. In 1932—nearly 16 billion gallons of gasoline were used by motor vehicles. What effect does this have on the oil industry?

5. Of the 24,000,000 motor vehicles registered in 1932 over 6 million were 6½ years old or over—ready for junking. Why have cars not been junked as rapidly in recent years?



6. In 1931 state motor vehicle taxes equaled 38 per cent of all state revenues. The total income from highway users in U. S. was over one billion dollars. What is this money used for?

7. In the U. S. in 1932 over 3,900,000 workers were engaged, nearly one and a half billion automotive employment. The capital invested is nearly one and a half billion.

8. What commodities are used in the construction of the automobile?

## B. EFFECT

9. What effect has the development of the automobile had on the mobility of the people?

10. What effects has the motor car had on the social life of the people?

11. Why have railroad accidents been reduced to where only 25-30 passengers are killed yearly while motor fatalities total over 30,000?

12. What is the traffic problem in your city? How is it being solved?

13. What are some of the dangers to society in connection with use of the motor vehicle?

## C. FINANCIAL

14. What are the requirements of the financial responsibility laws? See B.

15. Why is automobile insurance essential?

16. What are the advantages and disadvantages of compulsory liability insurance?

## D. MISCELLANEOUS

17. What are fraudulent liability claims? What effects do they have on insurance rates?

18. What are the dangers of begging rides or picking up hitch-hikers?

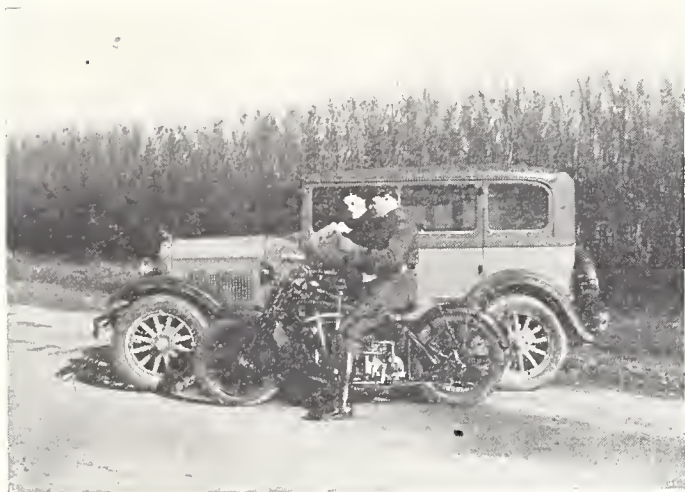
19. What protection does the citizen have in case of injury?

20. How have automobile thefts been reduced?

## REFERENCES:

Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania . . . . . Financial Responsibility Laws of Pennsylvania . . . . . Facts and Figures in Automobile Industry. National Automobile Chamber of Commerce . . . . . National Bureau of Casualty and Surety and Underwriters . . . . . How Rates Are Made.

## UNIT VIII

THE SAFETY ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AND  
PROMOTION AGENCIES

This unit could be given by a local judge, chief of police, attorney, or a member of the State Highway Patrol.

The three E's of traffic can be discussed here:

Engineering—Enforcement—Education

## ENGINEERING

Can be discussed along the lines:

1. Who builds and maintains our highways?
2. Who plans and places our white lines, safeguards or railings, traffic lights?
3. How does the Traffic Engineer make a traffic survey and what usually results?

## ENFORCEMENT

This not only takes in policing but the collection of taxes.

Develop the thought that the Police Department is the motorist's friend.

Discuss the State Highway Patrol as to when formed and its duties.

Discuss the system of examining operators for driving licenses. Bring in here the duties of our State Highway Patrolmen.

## EDUCATION

What are the duties of the State Highway Patrol?

How do Automobile Clubs assist in the program?

What is the purpose of Safety Councils?

What assistance do insurance companies render?

Who is responsible for the holding of hearings for violations?

Discuss the work of school safety patrols.

How do newspapers, magazines and radios aid in the program?

## FINALLY:

What relation does the Federal Government have to the State Governments in the matter of Federal Aid and Research?

In developing model laws representing opinions on driving practices so that we all understand what they are.

## REFERENCES:

Department of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.....

Standards for the Operation of School Safety Patrols, Bull. No. 65.

Pennsylvania Indemnity Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa. ....

Handbook for Teaching Traffic Rules in High Schools.

National Safety Council, Education Division, New York City .....Good Driving.

Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania .....Motor Vehicle Code.



## UNIT IX

## SCHOOL EXAMINATION

Following the completion of the course one period should be devoted to a final examination on covering the subject matter that has been considered.

This examination may be divided into three parts, (A) State Regulations, (B) Mechanics of the Automobile, (C) Highway Safety.

For Part C it is recommended that the National Safe Drivers Test be used. This requires 15 minutes.

For Part A and B an objective test might be built up to cover the subject using multiple-choice, alternate-response or completion items. Here are some examples of items:

## ALTERNATE-RESPONSE

1. The magneto is commonly used in the modern automobile.
2. In the carburetor gasoline is mixed with the air to give an explosive mixture.
3. Water is circulated around the cooling system by a pump.

## COMPLETION TYPE—(Fill in the correct word)

1. Having injured a pedestrian on the highway the first responsibility of the driver is to (1) .....  
..... He should then (2) .....
2. Laws regulating the use of motor vehicles are made by (3) .....
3. Before pulling out of a parking place one should (4) .....
4. A vehicle should not be parked closer than (5) .....feet from a hydrant.
5. On overtaking a car going in the same direction one must pass on the (6) .....side.

## MATCHING

Match the items on the left with those on the right by placing the letter of the items on right in the parentheses provided.

- |   |     |                                    |
|---|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1. The most common cause of accidents.                                      | ( ) | a. Drunken driving.                |
| 2. Greatest cause of pedestrian accidents.                                  | ( ) | b. Crossing at the crossing.       |
| 3. The vehicular defect contributing to the most accidents.                 | ( ) | c. Playing in the roadway.         |
| 4. The kind of driving that results in the most revocations<br>of licenses. | ( ) | d. Speeding.                       |
|   |     | e. Defective lights.               |
|   |     | f. Defective brakes.               |
|   |     | g. Crossing between intersections. |
|   |     | h. Pulling out of line.            |

(Note—These are typical questions only).

## TESTS:

National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York City ..National Safe Drivers Tests.  
Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut .....How Good a Driver Are You?  
Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut .....Test Your Driving Skill and Car  
George Washington University .....Tests for Automobile Drivers.  
The Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, Hartford, Connecticut .....Yourself!

## UNIT X

## REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIVER'S LICENSE

(This unit will be conducted by the local State Highway Patrol Examining squad. A portion of the period should be devoted to classroom work and the rest to demonstrating the examination, particularly the road test.)

## A. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

1. What are the physical requirements of this test?
2. Are there any exceptions to physical requirements?

Demonstrate eye tests.

Eye test chart should be set up so that pupils can take it during free time.

## B. ORAL TEST

3. What information should a person have to pass this test?

Go over questions 1-30 in the "Question-Answer" pamphlet in connection with this unit. Questions 30-44 should be covered in Unit V.

4. Read over the "Rules Governing Examinations," Department of Revenue, Form RPSG-18.

5. Be ready to answer questions that might be asked covering the entire pamphlet.

## C. ROAD TEST

6. What are the skills or abilities that may be asked for in a road test? Turns, signals, parking, backing, etc.

7. Following this the inspector should demonstrate the road test using several students for part of the test.

## D. DEMONSTRATION OF WRITTEN TEST

If time is available the patrolman may utilize one of the test forms of the National Safe Drivers Test.

8. What characteristics do inspectors look for to show whether or not a person should be given a license?

## REFERENCES:

Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania .....Motor Vehicle Code.  
National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York City ...National Safe Drivers Tests.  
Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut .....Test Your Driving Ability and Car.

## FINAL EXAMINATION BY THE STATE

*Presentation of Certificates*

Upon the completion of the units outlined in this manual, it will be possible for students who are sixteen years of age to take the examination for the operators' license.

The rules governing examinations, issued by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, should be thoroughly studied. Examinations will be conducted by a State Highway Patrolman designated for the purpose and on exactly the same basis as examinations for other applicants are conducted. The test will consist of a practical test to determine the applicant's ability to operate a motor vehicle safely and properly; an oral test to determine his knowledge of the Pennsylvania Vehicle Code and Rules of the Highway; a test of vision and when deemed advisable a physical and mental examination.

Students desiring to take the final examination must have their learner's permit and be accompanied by a licensed operator and the machine used for the examination shall be in good running condition.

A desirable procedure would be that of having a special school assembly for the purpose of awarding certificates to those who have successfully completed the required number of units. Those pupils who successfully pass the operator's examination might also be presented with their operators' licenses at this time. The presentation could be made very effective if done by a member of the State Highway Patrol. If this is deemed desirable, the patrolman in charge of the examination should be notified in order that the proper steps may be taken in time.



AND LOST  
5 WEEKS!



## REFERENCES AND SOURCE MATERIALS

Starred references may be obtained in quantity for use in the class.  
Other references may be secured for supplementary reading.

## ACCIDENT STATISTICS

National Safety Council. Accident Facts. Chicago. 25c.

National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

\*a. Traffic Accident Statistics. Washington. Free.

\*b. Guide to Traffic Safety. Free.

\*Travelers Insurance Company. The Great American Gamble. Hartford, Conn. Free.

Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Monthly Accident Analyses. Free.

## MECHANISM OF THE CAR

\*National Safety Council. You and Your Car. Chicago, Ill. 25c.

\*Ocean Accident Company. Controlled Speed. One Park Avenue, New York City. Free.

\*Instruction Book for Any Make of Car. Free.

\*General Motors Buyers Guide. 1934. Free.

\*National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. Inspection and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles. Washington. Free.

\*Victor Page. Prevention of Automobile Accidents. Norman Henley Company. New York City. 50c.

\*Laporte. The Operation of an Automobile. Bruce Humphries Company. Boston. \$1.00.

National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. The State Inspection of Motor Vehicles. New York City. Free.

National Safety Council. Good Driving—A Manual for the High Schools. One Park Avenue, New York City. 25c.

## TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

\*Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Digest of Vehicle Code. Free.

National Conference of Street and Highway Safety. Washington.

\*a. Guides of Traffic Safety. Free.

\*b. Uniform Vehicle Code. Free.

\*Pennsylvania Indemnity Company. Handbook for Teaching Automobile Traffic Rules in High Schools of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. Free.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Department of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

a. Liability Security Act. Free.

b. Operators Examination Schedule. Free.

c. Incidental Information. Mimeographed releases. Free.

National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York City.

\*a. National Safe Drivers Tests. \$1.00 per 100.

\*b. A Course in Automobile Driving. 10c.

Educational Division, National Safety Council, New York City.

\*a. Good Driving. 25c.

b. The High School Motor Traffic Club. 10c.

c. Examining Applicants for Drivers' Licenses.

Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

\*a. Test Your Driving Ability and Car. Free.

The Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, Hartford, Conn.

\*a. Yourself. Free.

*The GOLDEN RULE  
of Traffic*

**DRIVE AS  
YOU WOULD  
HAVE OTHERS  
DRIVE**



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL





DEATH RODE AT THE WHEEL OF THIS SMALL CAR!



ENGINEERING SKILL REMOVES HIGHWAY HAZARDS—DRIVING SKILL WILL BE IMPROVED BY EDUCATION



## PAMPHLET BINDERS

This is No. 1530

also carried in stock in the following sizes

	HIGH	WIDE	THICKNESS		HIGH	WIDE	THICKNESS
1523	9 inches	7 inches	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch	1529	12 inches	10 inches	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch
1524	10 "	7 "	"	1530	12 "	$9\frac{1}{8}$ "	"
1525	9 "	6 "	"	1932	13 "	10 "	"
1526	$9\frac{1}{4}$ "	$7\frac{1}{8}$ "	"	1933	14 "	11 "	"
1527	$10\frac{1}{2}$ "	$7\frac{3}{8}$ "	"	1934	16 "	12 "	"
1528	11 "	8 "	"				

Other sizes made to order.

MANUFACTURED BY

**LIBRARY BUREAU**

Division of REMINGTON RAND INC.

Library Supplies of all kinds

